PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :
C07D 487/22, 498/22, 513/22, A61K 31/53

A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 99/61446**

(43) International Publication Date: 2 December 1999 (02.12.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/11159

(22) International Filing Date: 20 May 1999 (20.05.99)

(30) Priority Data:
60/086,458 22 May 1998 (22.05.98) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION [US/US]; One Franklin Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (US).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: DUFFY, Kevin, J. [GB/US]; 712 Mill Grove Drive, Norristown, PA 19403 (US). LUENGO, Juan, I. [ES/US]; 701 Pondview Drive, Audubon, PA 19403 (US).

(74) Agents: DUSTMAN, Wayne, J. et al.; SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Corporate Intellectual Property, UW2220, 709 Swedeland Road, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA 19406–0939 (US).

(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: G–CSF MIMETICS

(57) Abstract

Invented are G–CSF mimetics. Also invented are selected octacyclic compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds, and methods of using these compounds as G–CSF mimetics. Also invented are novel processes used in preparing these compounds.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	**ES**	Spain	**LS**	Lesotho	**SI**	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	**FI**	Finland	**LT**	Lithuania	**SK**	Slovakia
AT	Austria	**FR**	France	**LU**	Luxembourg	**SN**	Senegal
AU	Australia	**GA**	Gabon	**LV**	Latvia	**SZ**	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GB**	United Kingdom	**MC**	Monaco	**TD**	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**GE**	Georgia	**MD**	Republic of Moldova	**TG**	Togo
BB	Barbados	**GH**	Ghana	**MG**	Madagascar	**TJ**	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	**GN**	Guinea	**MK**	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	**TM**	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	**GR**	Greece			**TR**	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	**HU**	Hungary	**ML**	Mali	**TT**	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	**IE**	Ireland	**MN**	Mongolia	**UA**	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	**IL**	Israel	**MR**	Mauritania	**UG**	Uganda
BY	Belarus	**IS**	Iceland	**MW**	Malawi	**US**	United States of America
CA	Canada	**IT**	Italy	**MX**	Mexico	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	**JP**	Japan	**NE**	Niger	**VN**	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	**KE**	Kenya	**NL**	Netherlands	**YU**	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	**KG**	Kyrgyzstan	**NO**	Norway	**ZW**	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	**KP**	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**NZ**	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			**PL**	Poland		
CN	China	**KR**	Republic of Korea	**PT**	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	**KZ**	Kazakstan	**RO**	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	**LC**	Saint Lucia	**RU**	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SD**	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SE**	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	**LR**	Liberia	**SG**	Singapore		

G-CSF Mimetics

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a glycoprotein secreted by macrophages, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells originally identified by its ability to stimulate the survival, proliferation, and differentiation in vitro of predominantly neutrophilic granulocytes from bone marrow progenitors. Nicola, N. A., Annu. Rev. Biochem. (1989) 58:45. The capacity of G-CSF to regulate in vivo granulopoiesis is supported by animal and clinical studies, which demonstrated a reversible rise in circulating neutrophil levels in response to administered recombinant G-CSF. Gabrilove, J. L. et al., N. Engl. J. Med. (1988) 318:1414. G-CSF has pleiotropic effects on mature neutrophils, enhancing their survival and stimulating functional activation, including induction of neutrophil alkaline phosphatase (Sato. N. et al., J. Cell. Physiol. (1988) 37:272) and high affinity IgA F_c receptors (Weisbart, R. H., et al., Nature (Lond.) (1988) 332:647), priming for respiratory burst (Nathan, C. F. Blood (1989) 73:301) and increased chemotaxis (Wang, J.M., Blood (1988) 72:1456). G-CSF effects have also been observed on hematopoietic cells that are not committed to the granulocyte lineage, for example, stimulation of the proliferation on monocytic differentiation in vitro of some myeloid leukemic cells (Geissler, K., J. Immunol. (1989) 143:140) and the proliferation in vitro of some multipotential hematopoietic precursors (Ferrero, D., Blood (1989) 73:402).

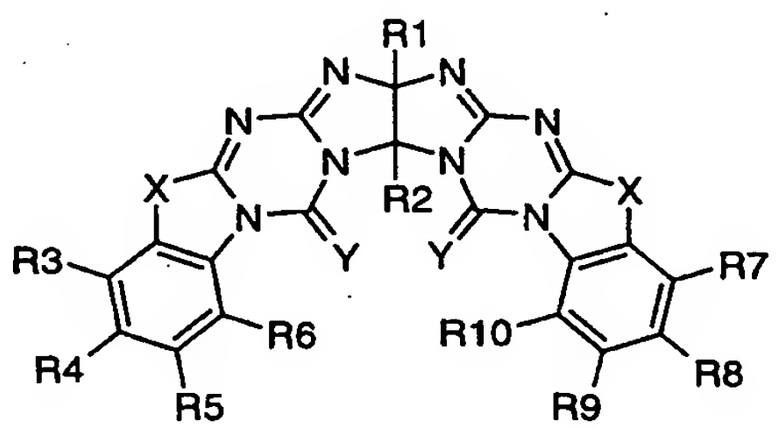
Administration of recombinant G-CSF to patients suffering from neutropenia due to various causes indicated that G-CSF is beneficial as an adjuvant in chemotherapy and in bone marrow transplantation (Morstyn, G., et al., Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 10, (1989) 154-159). G-CSF activity is also associated with mobilization of hematopoietic stem cells from the marrow to the peripheral blood. (See review article, Good Review article Haylock et al., Blood 89:2233-2258, 1997).

It would be desirable to provide compounds which allow for the treatment of neutropenia to enhance leukocyte production by acting as a G-CSF mimetics.

As disclosed herein it has unexpectedly been discovered that certain octacyclic compounds are effective as G-CSF mimetics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to compounds of Formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are independently aryl,

where aryl is cyclic or polycyclic aromatic C_3-C_{12}, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms, provided that when C is 3 the aromatic ring contains at least two heteroatoms, and when C is 4 the aromatic ring contains at least one heteroatom, and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH,

where

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently hydrogen, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkyl or alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, aryloxy, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{13}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, $C(O)N(R^{13})_2$, $S(O)_2N(R^{13})_2$, nitro, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, halogen, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl and protected -OH,

n is 0-2,

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted alkyl, substituted cycloalkyl and substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH, where R^{11}, n, R^{12} and R^{13} are as described above;

X is O, S or NR^{11},

where R^{11} is as described above; and

Y is O or S; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

The present invention also relates to the discovery that the compounds of Formula (I) are active as G-CSF mimetics.

The invention also is a method for treating neutropenia, including chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and bone marrow transplantation and in mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells and other conditions with depressed leukocyte production in mammals, including humans, which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a presently invented G-CSF mimetics compound.

The invention is also a method for treating bacterial and fungal infections in mammals, including humans, which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a presently invented G-CSF mimetics compound.

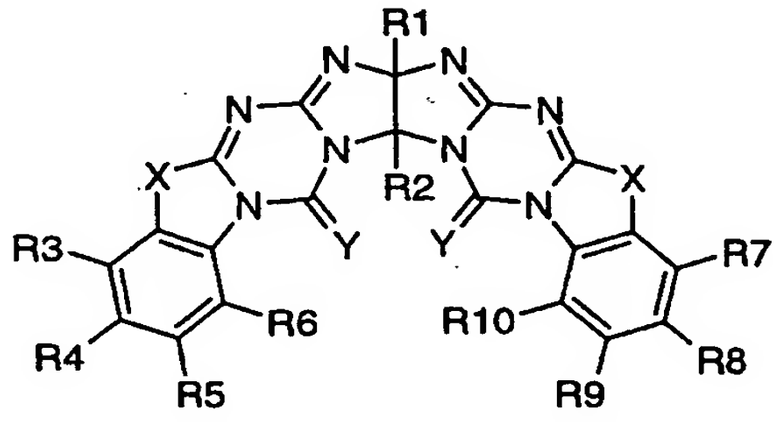
In a further aspect of the invention there is provided novel processes useful in preparing the presently invented G-CSF mimetics compounds.

Included in the present invention are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and compounds useful in the methods of the invention.

Also included in the present invention are methods of co-administering the presently invented G-CSF mimetics compounds with further active ingredients.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The compounds of this invention that act as G-CSF mimetics have the following Formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are independently aryl,

where aryl is cyclic or polycyclic aromatic C_3-C_{12}, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms, provided that when C is 3 the aromatic ring contains at least two heteroatoms, and when C is 4 the aromatic ring contains at least one heteroatom, and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH,

where

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently hydrogen, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkyl or alkyl substituted with one or

more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, aryloxy, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, -C(O)OR^{13}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, C(O)N(R^{13})$_2$, S(O)$_2$N(R^{13})$_2$, nitro, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, halogen, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl and protected -OH,

n is 0-2,

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted alkyl, substituted cycloalkyl and substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}, NR^{11}R^{12}, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, -C(O)OR^{11}, -S(O)$_2$NR^{11}R^{12}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, -C(O)OR^{11}, -S(O)$_2$NR^{11}R^{12}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH, where R^{11}, n, R^{12} and R^{13} are as described above;

X is O, S or NR^{11},

where R^{11} is as described above; and

Y is O or S; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

Preferred among the presently invented Formula I compounds are those in which aryl is: C_5-C_{12}aryl, optionally containing one or two heteroatoms and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: -OC_6-C_{12}aryl, -(CH$_2$)$_m$OH, C_6-C_{12}aryl, C_1-C_4alkyl,-OC_1-C_4alkyl, amino, nitro, cyano, methoxycarbonyl, N-acylamino, trifluoromethyl, C_3-$_7$cycloalkyl, halogen, -(CH$_2$)$_p$COOH, -S(O)$_n$R^{13} and protected -OH, where m is 0-4, p is 0-3, n is 0-2 and R^{13} is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

Particularly preferred among the presently invented compounds are those in which R^1 and R^2 are independently phenyl, naphthyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, indolyl or quinolyl all of which are unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected

from the group consisting of: halogen, C_{1-5}alkyl, trifluoromethyl, -COOH, methoxycarbonyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl and -O-C_{1-4}alkyl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, -OC_6-C_{12}aryl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, C_1-C_4alkyl,-OC_1-C_4alkyl, amino, nitro, cyano, N-acylamino, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, halogen, -$S(O)_nR^{13}$ or protected -OH, where m is 0-4, p is 0-3, n is 0-2 and R^{13} is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

Particularly preferred among the presently invented compounds are those in which R^1 and R^2 are independently phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridyl all of which are unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of: halogen, C_{1-5}alkyl, trifluoromethyl, -COOH, methoxycarbonyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl and -O-C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-5}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl or -O-C_{1-4}alkyl; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

The most preferred compounds of the present invention are those in which R^1 and R^2 are independently phenyl, furyl or pyridyl all of which are unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of: halogen, C_{1-5}alkyl, trifluoromethyl, -COOH, methoxycarbonyl and -O-C_{1-3}alkyl; and

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, halogen or C_{1-3}alkyl; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

Preferred among the presently invented compounds are:

Compound A; 7a,17a-bis(2-pyridyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5']-[1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound B; 16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5']-[1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound E; 7a,17a-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound G; 7a,17a-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound H; 3,12-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound I; 2,12-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole imidazole;

Compound J; 2,13-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole imidazole and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

By the term "protected hydroxy" or "protected -OH" as used herein, is meant the alcoholic or carboxylic-OH groups which can be protected by conventional blocking groups in the art as described in "Protective Groups In Organic Synthesis" by Theodora W. Greene, Wiley-Interscience, 1981, New York.

By the term "C_5-C_{12} aryl" as used herein, unless otherwise defined, is meant a cyclic or polycyclic aromatic C_5-C_{12} optionally containing one or two heteroatoms.

By the term "C_6-C_{12} aryl" as used herein, unless otherwise defined, is meant phenyl, naphthyl, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, pyridyl, or biphenyl.

By the term "substituted" as used herein, unless otherwise defined, is meant that the subject chemical moiety has one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkyl, amino, N-acylamino,

hydroxy, -$(CH_2)_gC(O)OR^{11}$, -$S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, -$S(O)_nR^{12}$, nitro, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl and protected -OH, where g is 0-6, R^{11} is hydrogen or alkyl, n is 0-2, and R^{12} is hydrogen or alkyl.

By the term "alkoxy" as used herein is meant -Oalkyl where alkyl is as described herein including -OCH_3 and -$OC(CH_3)_2CH_3$.

The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein unless otherwise defined, is meant a nonaromatic, unsaturated or saturated, cyclic or polycyclic C_3-C_{12}.

Examples of cycloalkyl and substituted cycloalkyl substituents as used herein include: cyclohexyl, 4-hydroxy-cyclohexyl, 2-ethylcyclohexyl, propyl 4-methoxycyclohexyl, 4-methoxycyclohexyl, 4-carboxycyclohexyl and cyclopentyl.

By the term "acyloxy" as used herein is meant -OC(O)alkyl where alkyl is as described herein. Examples of acyloxy substituents as used herein include: -$OC(O)CH_3$, -$OC(O)CH(CH_3)_2$ and -$OC(O)(CH_2)_3CH_3$.

By the term "N-acylamino" as used herein is meant -N(H)C(O)alkyl, where alkyl is as described herein. Examples of N-acylamino substituents as used herein include: -$N(H)C(O)CH_3$, -$N(H)C(O)CH(CH_3)_2$ and -$N(H)C(O)(CH_2)_3CH_3$.

By the term "aryloxy" as used herein is meant -OC_6-C_{12}aryl where C_6-C_{12}aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, pyridyl or biphenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, trifuloromethyl, acyloxy, amino, N-acylamino, hydroxy, -$(CH_2)_gC(O)OR^{11}$, -$S(O)_nR^{12}$, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH, where g is 0-6, R^{11} is hydrogen or alkyl, n is 0-2 and R^{12} is hydrogen or alkyl. Examples of aryloxy substituents as used herein include: phenoxy, 4-fluorophenyloxy and biphenyloxy.

By the term "heteroatom" as used herein is meant oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur.

By the term "halogen" as used herein is meant a substituent selected from bromide, iodide, chloride and fluoride.

By the term "alkyl" and derivatives thereof and in all carbon chains as used herein is meant a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain having C_1-C_{12} carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl substituents as used herein

include: $-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-C(CH_3)_3$, $-(CH_2)_3-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH(CH_3)_2$ and $-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH=CH_2$.

By the term "treating" and derivatives thereof as used herein, is meant prophylatic or therapeutic therapy.

By the phrase "mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells" as used herein is meant the mobilization of hematopoietic stem cells from the marrow to the peripheral blood.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specificaiton are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publicaiton were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

Compounds of Formula (1) are included in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention and used in the methods of the invention. Where a -COOH or -OH group is present, pharmaceutically acceptable esters can be employed, for example methyl, ethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl, and the like for -COOH, and acetate maleate and the like for -OH, and those esters known in the art for modifying solubility or hydrolysis characteristics for use as sustained release or prodrug formulations.

By the term "co-administering" and derivatives thereof as used herein is meant either simultaneous administration or any manner of separate sequential administration of a G-CSF mimetic compound, as described herein, and a further active ingredient or ingredients, such as antibacterial agents, antifungal agents as well as agents known to treat neutropenia, including chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and bone marrow transplantation and in mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells and other conditions with depressed leukocyte production. Preferably, if the administration is not simultaneous, the compounds are administered in a close time proximity to each other. Furthermore, it does not matter if the compounds are administered in the same dosage form, e.g. one compound may be administered topically and another compounds may be administered orally.

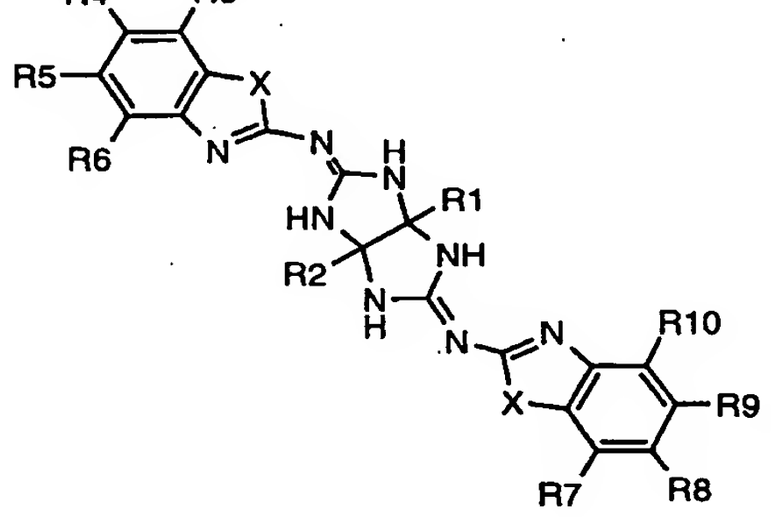
The novel compounds of Formula (I) are prepared as shown in Scheme I below provided that the 'R', X and Y substituents do not include any such substituents that render inoperative the Scheme I process. The compounds of

Foumula (2) are prepared by methods analogous to the Schemes and Examples used to prepare the Formula (I) compounds in International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033. The reagents used herein are commercially available or are readily made by those skilled in the art from commercially available materials.

Scheme (I)

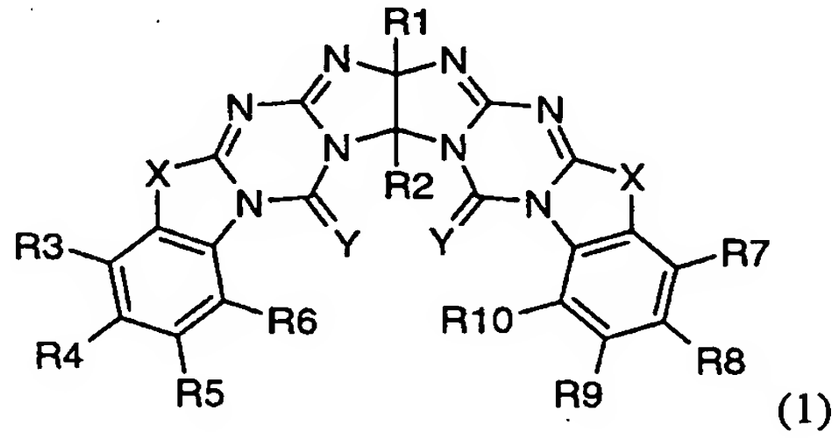
Preparation of Compounds of Formula (1)

Compounds of Formula (2)



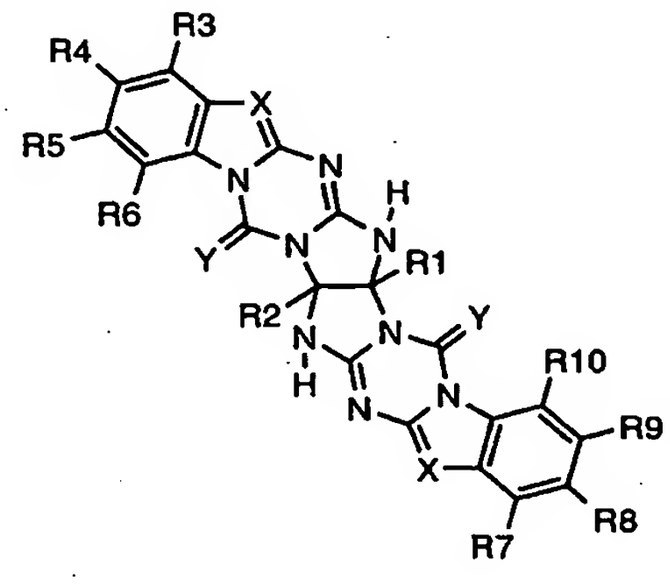
(2)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10} and X are as described in Formula (I) above, are reacted with phosgene or thiophosgene or an appropriate phosgene or thiophosgene equivalent such as bistrichloromethyl carbonate, disuccinidimoyl carbonate, carbonyl diimidazole or thiocarbonyl diimidazole in an appropriate solvent, preferably pyridine or 1,2-dichloroethane, to afford octacyclic compounds of Formula (1),



(1)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, Y and X are as described in Formula (1) above; or a mixture comprising a compound of Formula (1) and a compound of Formula (3)



(3)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, Y and X are as described in Formula (1) above. The mixtures of compounds of Formulas (1) and (3) are readily separated by chromatography.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates are formed when appropriate by methods well known to those of skill in the art.

Because the pharmaceutically active compounds of the present invention are active as G-CSF mimetics they exhibit therapeutic utility in treating bacterial infections, fungal infections, neutropenia, including chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and bone marrow transplantation and in mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells and other conditions with depressed leukocyte production.

In determining potency as G-CSF mimetics, the following assay is employed:

CFU-g Assay

The compounds of present invention are tested for potency as G-CSF mimetics in a CFU-g assay, an example of which is described in King AG, Talmadge J., Badger AM, Pelus LM. Regulation of colony stimulating activity production from bone marrow stromal cells by the hematoregulatory peptide, HP-5. Exp. Hematol. 20:223-228, 1992.

The pharmaceutically active compounds within the scope of this invention are useful as G-CSF mimetics in mammals, including humans, in need thereof.

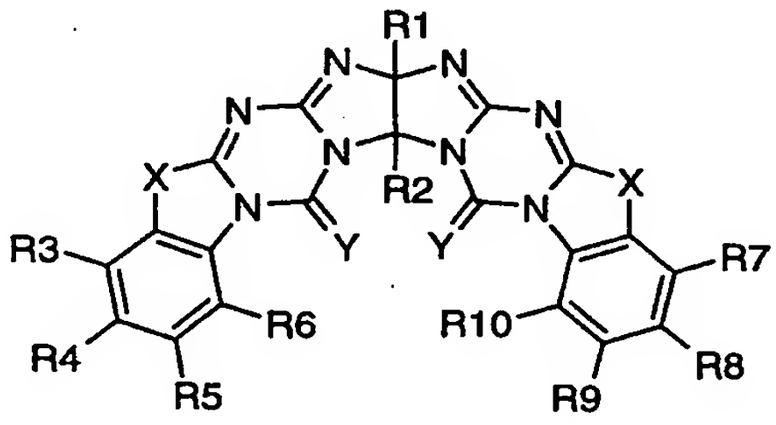
The compound of Example 1 showed activation as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1

Assay	Compound A
mouse CFU-g*	43
human CFU-g*	41

*colony assay/% G_{max} @ 3uM

The present invention therefore provides a method of treating bacterial infections, fungal infections, neutropenia, including chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and bone marrow transplantation and in mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells and other conditions with depressed leukocyte production, which comprises administering a compound of Formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are independently aryl,

where aryl is cyclic or polycyclic aromatic C_3-C_{12}, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms, provided that when C is 3 the aromatic ring contains at least two heteroatoms, and when C is 4 the aromatic ring contains at least one heteroatom, and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo,

hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, -C(O)OR^{11}, -S(O)$_2$NR^{11}R^{12}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH,

where

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently hydrogen, cycloalkyl, C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, alkyl or alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, aryloxy, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, -C(O)OR^{13}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, C(O)N(R^{13})$_2$, S(O)$_2$N(R^{13})$_2$, nitro, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, halogen, C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, substituted C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl and protected -OH,

n is 0-2,

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, substituted alkyl, substituted cycloalkyl and substituted C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}, NR^{11}R^{12}, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, -C(O)OR^{11}, -S(O)$_2$NR^{11}R^{12}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, substituted C$_6$-C$_{12}$aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, -C(O)OR^{11}, -S(O)$_2$NR^{11}R^{12}, -S(O)$_n$R^{13}, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH, where R^{11}, n, R^{12} and R ^{13} are as described above;

X is O, S or NR^{11},

where R^{11} is as described above; and

Y is O or S; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof in a quantity effective to enhance leukocyte production. The compounds of Formula (I) also provide for a method of treating the above indicated disease states because of their demonstrated ability to act as G-CSF mimetics. The drug may be administered to a patient in need thereof by any conventional route of administration, including, but not limited to, intravenous, intramuscular, oral, subcutaneous, intradermal, and parenteral.

The pharmaceutically active compounds of the present invention are incorporated into convenient dosage forms such as capsules, tablets, or injectable preparations. Solid or liquid pharmaceutical carriers are employed. Solid carriers include, starch, lactose, calcium sulfate dihydrate, terra alba, sucrose, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate, and stearic acid. Liquid carriers include syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, saline, and water. Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any prolonged release material, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or with a wax. The amount of solid carrier varies widely but, preferably, will be from about 25 mg to about 1 g per dosage unit. When a liquid carrier is used, the preparation will be in the form of a syrup, elixir, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule, sterile injectable liquid such as an ampoule, or an aqueous or nonaqueous liquid suspension.

The pharmaceutical preparations are made following conventional techniques of a pharmaceutical chemist involving mixing, granulating, and compressing, when necessary, for tablet forms, or mixing, filling and dissolving the ingreidents, as appropriate, to give the desired oral or parenteral products.

Doses of the presently invented pharmaceutically active compounds in a pharmaceutical dosage unit as described above will be an efficacious, nontoxic quantity preferably selected from the range of 0.001 - 100 mg/kg of active compound, preferably 0.001 - 50 mg/kg. When treating a human patient in need of a G-CSF mimetic, the selected dose is administered preferably from 1-6 times daily, orally or parenterally. Preferred forms of parenteral administration include topically, rectally, transdermally, by injection and continuously by infusion. Oral dosage units for human administration preferably contain from 0.05 to 3500 mg, preferably 0.1 to 350 mg of active compound. Oral administration, which uses lower dosages is preferred. Parenteral administration, at high dosages, however, also can be used when safe and convenient for the patient.

Optimal dosages to be administered may be readily determined by those skilled in the art, and will vary with the particular G-CSF mimetic in use, the strength of the preparation, the mode of administration, and the advancement of the disease condition. Additional factors depending on the particular patient being

treated will result in a need to adjust dosages, including patient age, weight, diet, and time of administration.

The method of this invention of inducing G-CSF mimetic activity in mammals, including humans, comprises administering to a subject in need of such activity an effective amount of of a presently invented G-CSF mimetic compound.

The invention also provides for the use of a compound of Formula (1) in the manufacture of a medicament for use as a G-CSF mimetic.

The invention also provides for the use of a compound of Formula (1) in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

The invention also provides for the use of a compound of Formula (1) in the manufacture of a medicament for use in enhancing leukocyte production.

The invention also provides for the use of a compound of Formula (1) in the manufacture of a medicament for use in treating bacterial and fungal infections.

The invention also provides for a pharmaceutical composition for use as a G-CSF mimetic which comprises a compound of Formula (1) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides for a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of neutropenia which comprises a compound of Formula (1) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides for a pharmaceutical composition for use in enhancing leukocyte production which comprises a compound of Formula (1)I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides for a pharmaceutical composition for use in treating bacterial infections which comprises a compound of Formula (1) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides for a pharmaceutical composition for use in treating fungal infections which comprises a compound of Formula (1) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides for a process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition containing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and a

compound of Formula (1) which comprises bringing the compound of Formula (1) into association with the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

No unacceptable toxicological effects are expected when compounds of the invention are administered in accordance with the present invention.

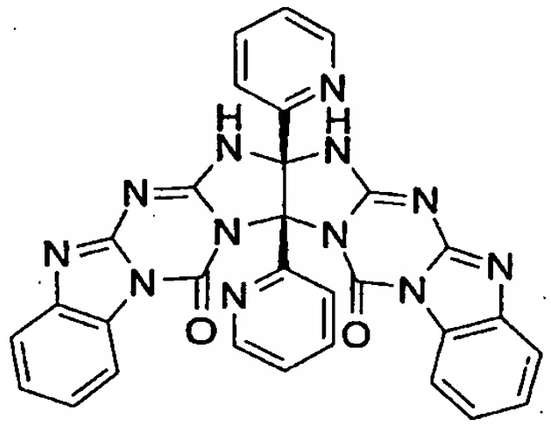
In addition, the pharmaceutically active compounds of the present invention can be co-administered with further active ingredients, such as other compounds known to treat bacterial infections, fungal infections, neutropenia, including chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and bone marrow transplantation and in mobilizing peripheral blood stem cells and other conditions with depressed leukocyte production, or compounds known to have utility when used in combination with a G-CSF mimetic or agents known to have utility when used in combination with such G-CSF mimetics.

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following Examples are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative and not a limitation of the scope of the present invention in any way.

Experimental Details

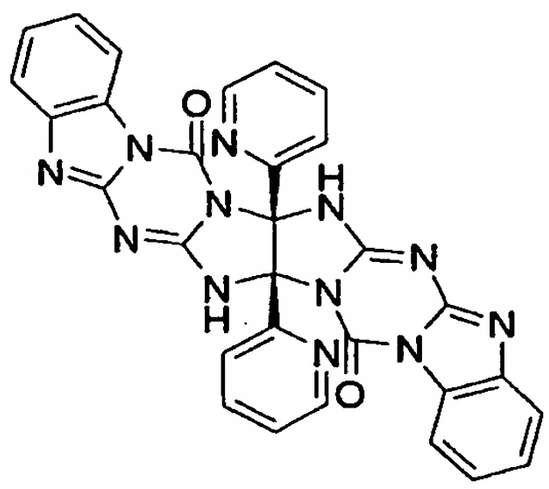
Example 1

Preparation of 7a,17a-bis(2-pyridyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole



Compound A

A solution of 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-bis(2-pyridyl)-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole (2.10 g; 4.0 mmol), prepared as described in Example 1 of International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033, and bistrichloromethyl carbonate (4.65 g; 16.0 mmole) in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (25.0 mL) was stirred and heated under reflux for 24h. The mixture was cooled and filtered and the resulting solid (2.83 g) washed with dichloromethane (100 mL) and dried under vacuum. This solid was dissolved in 6M HCl (50 mL) then 10 % aqueous NaOH solution was added (50.0 mL). Filtration afforded the triazino[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole regioisomer, compound C (0.85 g; 37%) as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 11.8 (s, 2H), 8.39 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.70-7-60 (m, 4H) and 7.44-7.19 (m, 10H); MS (ESI): 579 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC t_R 6.05 min (ODS-silica, 4.6 X 250 mm, 2 mL/min, gradient, A: acetonitrile B: water-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, 20-60% A during 20 min, UV detection at 254 nM).

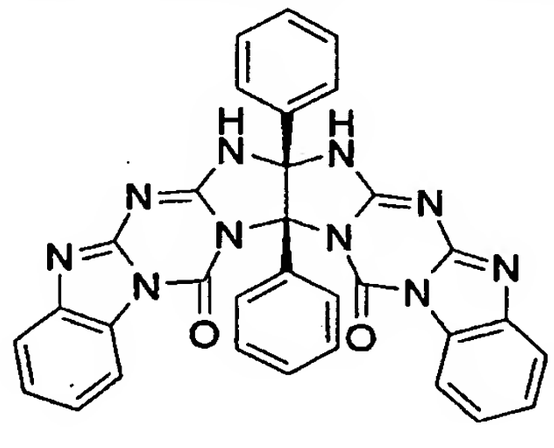


Compound C

Further addition of 10 % aqueous NaOH solution until pH = 14 gave a second precipitate (1.23 g) which was purified by chromatography [ODS-silica, step gradient, 20-40% acetonitrile/water (0.1%TFA)] to afford the title compound A (290 mg; 12%) as a colorless powder. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 12.0-10.0 (brs, 2H), 8.44 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (td, J = 7.9 and 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.27 (m, 8H) and 7.21 (m, 1H); MS (ESI): 579 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC t_R 8.20 min (ODS-silica, 4.6 X 250 mm, 2 mL/min, gradient, A: acetonitrile B: water-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, 20-60% A during 20 min, UV detection at 254 nM); Anal. ($C_{30}H_{18}N_{12}.2CF_3CO_2H$) calcd: C, 50.6; H, 2.5; N, 20.8. found: C, 50.4; H, 2.6; N, 20.8.

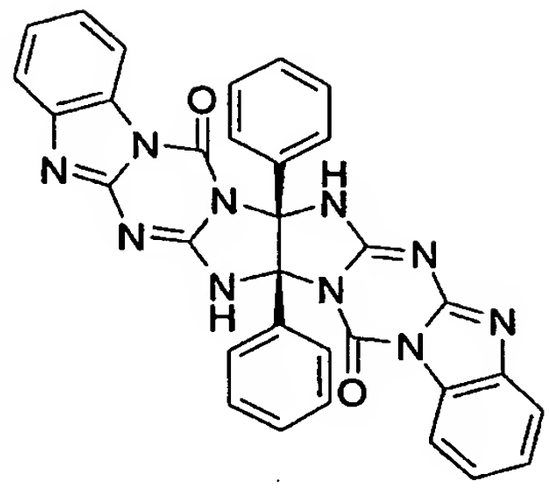
Example 2

Preparation of 16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole



Compound B

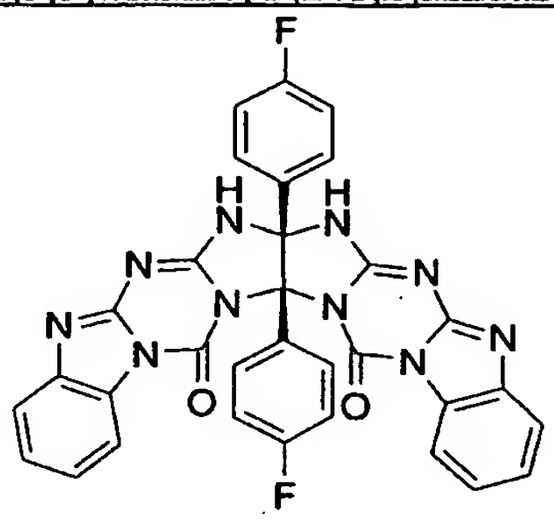
A solution 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-diphenyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole (262 mg; 0.5 mmol), prepared as described in Example 1 of International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033, in anhydrous pyridine (10.0 mL) was treated with phosgene (20% solution in toluene) (2.0 mL; 2.0 mmol) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The mixture was treated with water (5.0 mL) and evaporated to give a mixture of the title compound B and the triazino[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole regioisomer, compound D which were separated by chromatography [ODS-silica, step gradient, 20-40% acetonitrile/water (0.1%TFA)]. Title compound B, colorless powder (76.5 mg; 27%) MS (ESI): 577 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC t_R 11.95 min (ODS-silica, 4.6 X 250 mm, 2 mL/min, gradient, A: acetonitrile B: water-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, 20-60% A during 20 min, UV detection at 254 nM); Compound D, colorless powder (84.4 mg; 29%) MS (ESI): 577 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC t_R 10.48 min (ODS-silica, 4.6 X 250 mm, 2 mL/min, gradient, A: acetonitrile B: water-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, 20-60% A during 20 min, UV detection at 254 nM).



Compound D

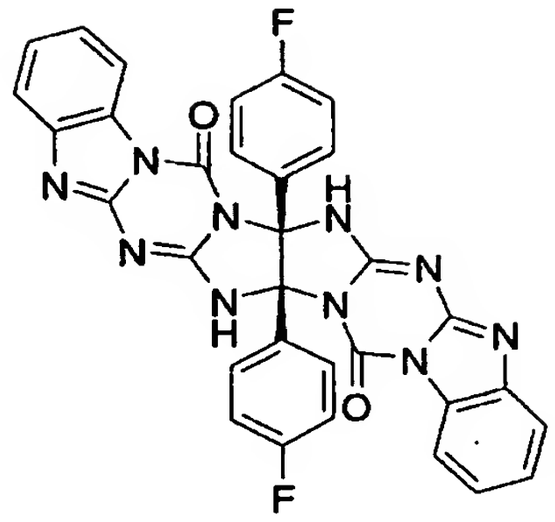
Example 3

Preparation of 7a,17a-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole



Compound E

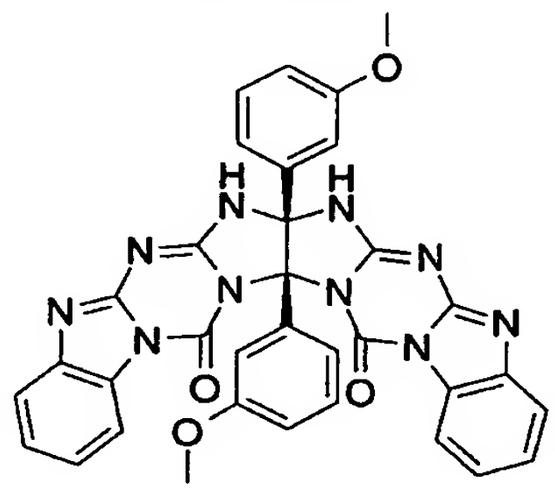
Following the procedure of Example 2 except substituting 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole, prepared as described in Example 6 of International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033, for 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-diphenyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole the title compound E was prepared (10%) along with and the triazino[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole regioisomer, compound F (30%) which were separated by chromatography (silica gel, step gradient, 2-7.5% methanol/dichloromethane). Title compound E: MS (ESI): 613 $[M+H]^+$; TLC Rf = 0.35 (silica gel, 10% methanol/dichloromethane); Compound F: MS (ESI): 613 $[M+H]^+$; TLC Rf = 0.51 (silica gel, 10% methanol/dichloromethane).



Compound F

Example 4

Preparation of 7a,17a-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole imidazole

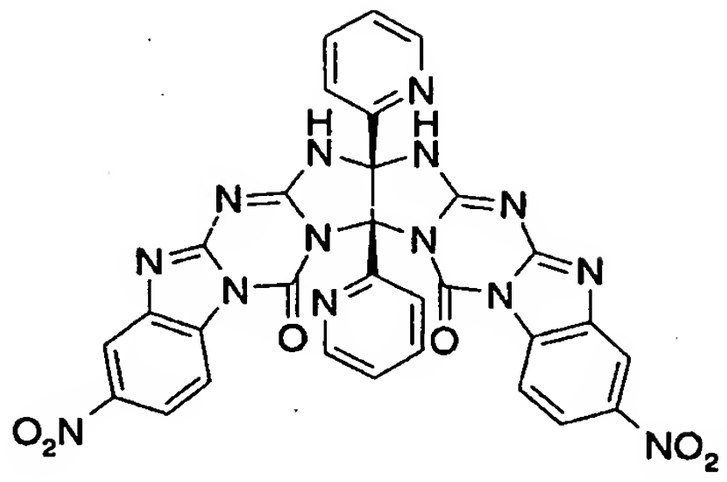


Compound G

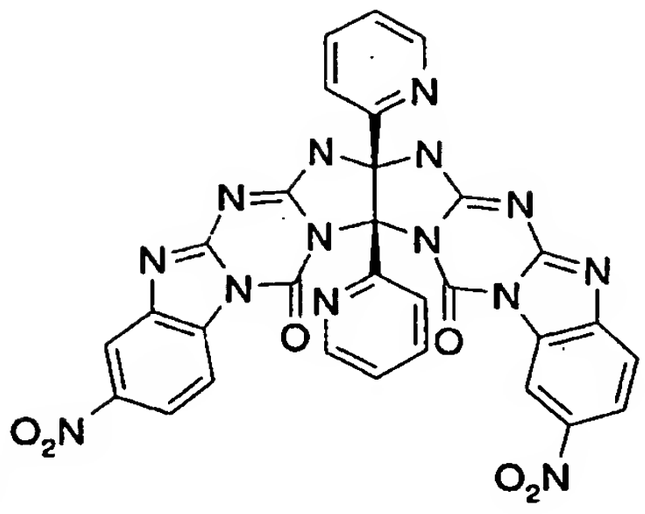
Following the procedure of Example 2 except substituting 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole, prepared as described in Example 4 of International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033, for 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-diphenyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole the title compound G was prepared (30%) as a colorless powder. MS (ESI): 637 $[M+H]^+$; TLC Rf = 0.28 (silica gel, 10% methanol/dichloromethane).

Example 5

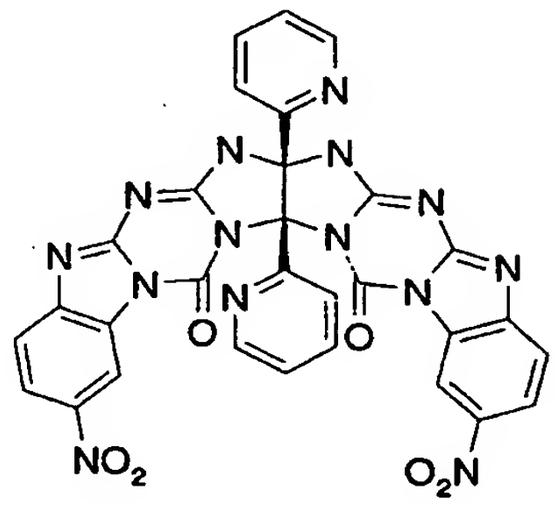
Preparation of 3,12-dinitro-, 2,12-dinitro- and 3,13-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole



Compound H



Compound I



Compound J

Following the procedure of Example 2 except substituting 2,5-bis(5-nitro-2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-bis(2-pyridyl)-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole, prepared as described in Example 11 of International Application PCT/US97/08864, Published on November 27, 1997 as WO 97/44033, for 2,5-bis(2-benzimidazolylimino)-3a,6a-diphenyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,6a-octahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole the title compounds H, I and J were prepared (30%) as an inseparable mixture. These three compounds are indistinguishable by NMR spectroscopy and HPLC. MS (ESI): 669 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC t_R 1.41 min (ODS-silica, 4.6 X 250 mm, 2 mL/min, gradient, A: acetonitrile B: water-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, 70-100% A during 8 min, UV detection at 254 nM).

Example 6 - Capsule Composition

An oral dosage form for administering a presently invented agonist of the G-CSF receptor is produced by filing a standard two piece hard gelatin capsule with the ingredients in the proportions shown in Table I, below.

Table I

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNTS
Compound A	25 mg
Lactose	55 mg
Talc	16 mg
Magnesium Stearate	4 mg

Example 7 - Injectable Parenteral Composition

An injectable form for administering a presently invented agonist of the G-CSF receptor is produced by stirring 1.5% by weight of Compound B in 10% by volume propylene glycol in water.

Example 8 - Tablet Composition

The sucrose, calcium sulfate dihydrate and a presently invented agonist of the G-CSF receptor, as shown in Table II below, are mixed and granulated in the proportions shown with a 10% gelatin solution. The wet granules are screened, dried, mixed with the starch, talc and stearic acid, screened and compressed into a tablet.

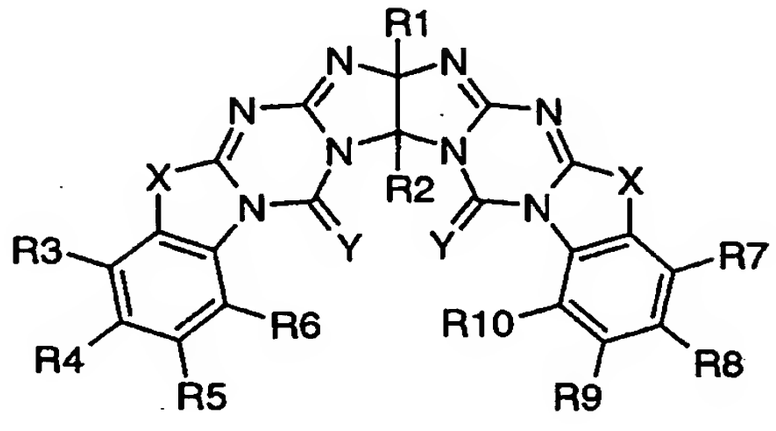
Table II

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNTS
Compound A	20 mg
calcium sulfate dihydrate	30 mg
sucrose	4 mg
starch	2 mg
talc	1 mg
stearic acid	0.5 mg

While the preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated by the above, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise instructions herein disclosed and that the right to all modifications coming within the scope of the following claims is reserved.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the Formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are independently aryl,

where aryl is cyclic or polycyclic aromatic C_3-C_{12}, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms, provided that when C is 3 the aromatic ring contains at least two heteroatoms, and when C is 4 the aromatic ring contains at least one heteroatom, and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH,

where

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently hydrogen, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkyl or alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, aryloxy, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{13}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, $C(O)N(R^{13})_2$, $S(O)_2N(R^{13})_2$, nitro, cyano, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, halogen, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl and protected -OH,

n is 0-2,

R^{13} is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted alkyl, substituted cycloalkyl and substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl;

R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are independently hydrogen, $C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, $NR^{11}R^{12}$, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkyl, C_6-C_{12}aryl, alkoxy, acyloxy, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, nitro, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, protected -OH and alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: alkoxy, acyloxy, C_6-C_{12}aryl, substituted C_6-C_{12}aryl, amino, N-acylamino, oxo, hydroxy, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, $-C(O)OR^{11}$, $-S(O)_2NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-S(O)_nR^{13}$, aryloxy, nitro, cyano, halogen and protected -OH, where R^{11}, n, R^{12} and R^{13} are as described above;

X is O, S or NR^{11},

where R^{11} is as described above; and

Y is O or S; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1 in which aryl is: C_5-C_{12}aryl, optionally containing one or two heteroatoms and optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: $-OC_6$-C_{12}aryl, $-(CH_2)_mOH$, C_6-C_{12}aryl, C_1-C_4alkyl,$-OC_1$-C_4alkyl, amino, nitro, cyano, methoxycarbonyl, N-acylamino, trifluoromethyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, halogen, $-(CH_2)_pCOOH$, $-S(O)_nR^{12}$ and protected -OH, where m is 0-4, p is 0-3, n is 0-2 and R^{12} is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

3. A compound of claim 1 selected from:

Compound A; 7a,17a-bis(2-pyridyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5']][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound B; 16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound E; 7a,17a-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound G; 7a,17a-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-16,19-dioxo-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound H; 3,12-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole;

Compound I; 2,12-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole imidazole;

Compound J; 2,13-dinitro-16,19-dioxo-7a,17a-diphenyl-5,7a,10,16,17a,19-hexahydro-benzimidazo[2',1':4,5][1,3,5]triazino[1,2-a]benzimidazo[2",1":4',5'][1,3,5]triazino[1',2':1,2]imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole imidazole and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof.

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of Claim 1.

5. A pharmaceutical composition for use in enhancing leukocyte production which comprises a compound of Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

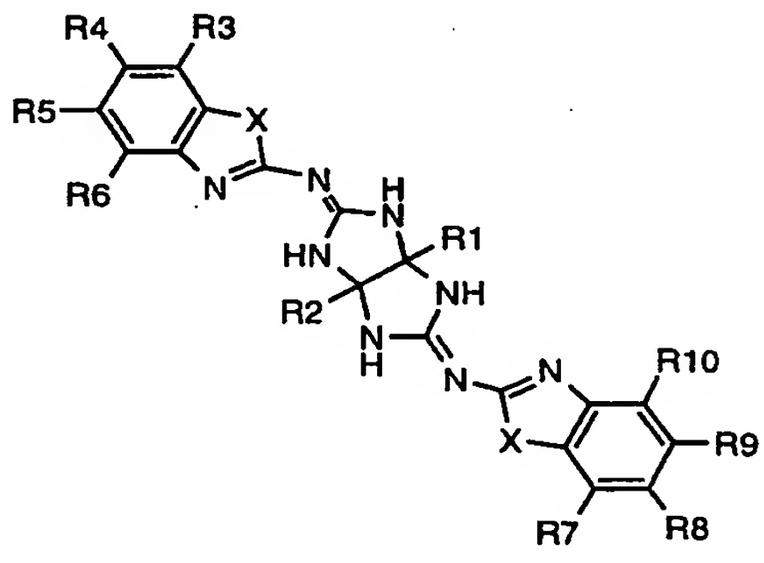
6. A pharmaceutical composition for use in treating bacterial infections which comprises a compound of Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

7. A pharmaceutical composition for use in treating fungal infections which comprises a compound of Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. A method of enhancing leukocyte production in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

9. A method of treating neutropenia in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

10. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (1) as described in Claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of Formula 2



(2)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10} and X are as described in claim 1, with phosgene or thiophosgene or an appropriate phosgene or thiophosgene equivalent such as bistrichloromethyl carbonate, disuccinidimoyl carbonate, carbonyl diimidazole or thiocarbonyl diimidazole in the presence of a solvent , followed by isolation; and thereafter optionally forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate or solvate thereof.

11. A compound of Formula (1) for use as an active therapeutic substance.

12. Use of a compound of Formula (1) in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

13. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition containing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and an effective amount of a compound of the Formula (1) as described in claim 1 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates and esters thereof which process comprises bringing the compound of the Formula (1) into association with the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/11159

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C07D 487/22, 498/22, 513/22; A61K 31/53.
US CL :544/209, 211, 212, 213; 514/245

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 544/209, 211, 212, 213; 514/245

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS ONLINE STRUCTURE SEARCH

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97/44033 A1 (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.) 27 NOVEMBER 1997,see page 1, abstract.	1-13

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	
"&" document member of the same patent family	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 12 JULY 1999	Date of mailing of the international search report 17 AUG 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer D. Lawrence for EMILY BERNHARDT Telephone No. (703) 308-1235

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)★

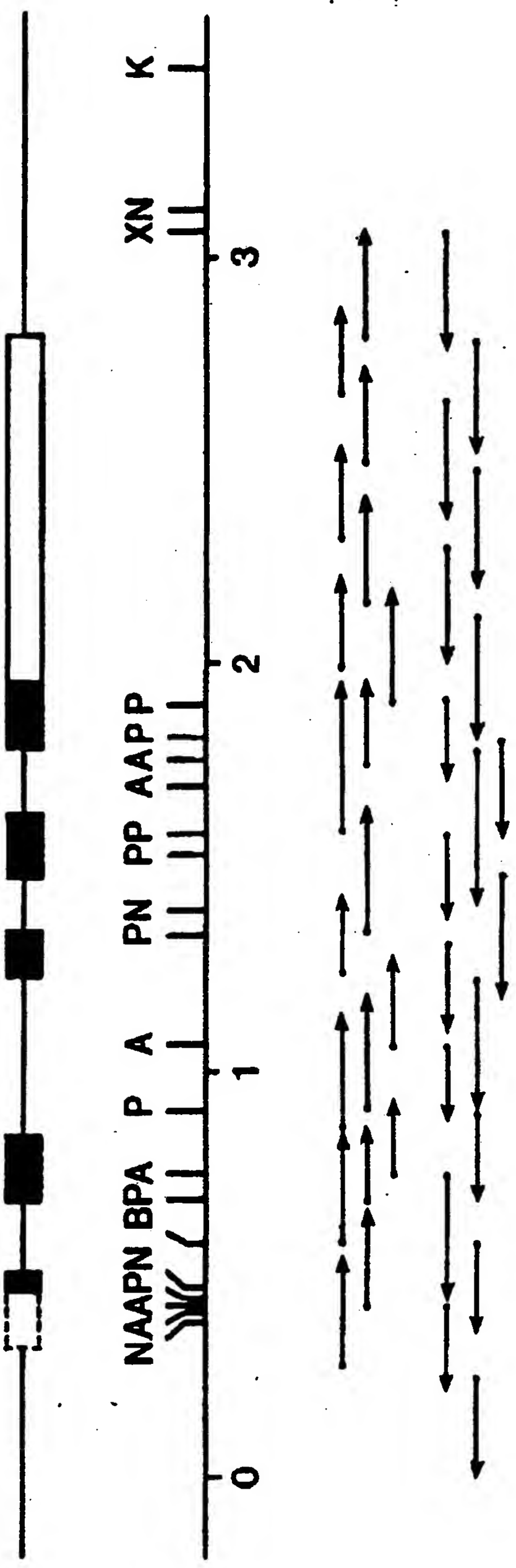


FIG.1

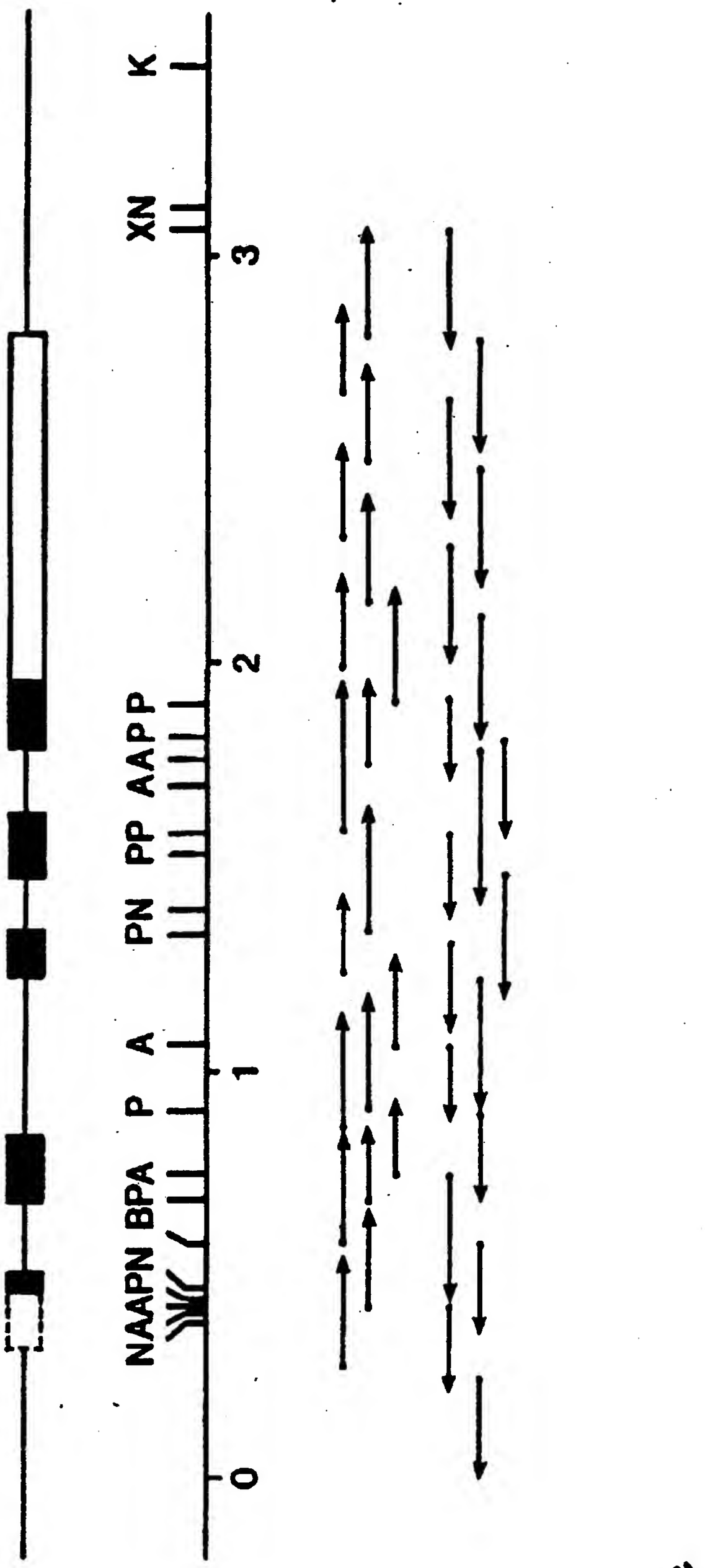


FIG.1